

Decatur Daily Republican.

VOL. VI.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

NO. 303

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
IRA B. CHAPIN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
No. 9 North Main street, Decatur, Illinois.
Collections for Peacock & Burrows, bankers;
Harrington, Peacock & Burrows, bankers;
John E. Clark, John Elbridge, A. T. Hill,
John H. Lewis, John Ulrich, wholesale grocer;
J. H. Rice & Co., clothiers; Linn & Sonnen,
merchants; Opt. R. P. Iggle, Postmaster.
Feb. 20, 1877—d&wtf.

BUTTER & TROWBRIDGE,
DENTISTS,
offer their professional services to the public.
Antennaeous Worm. Work a specialty. Olin's
Drug Block, over H. H. Lewis' grocery store,
Decatur, Ill. Works warranted.
Nov. 16, 1877—d&wtf.

FRANK W. HAINES,
BILL POSTER, DISTRIBUTOR,
— AND —

AGENT SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE,
may be found or inquiry at the REPUBLICAN
Counting Room.

E. P. BARTLETT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office on Franklin street, over "Globe" Post
and Shoe store, next to "Star Drug Store." Having
located permanently in Decatur for the practice
of my profession, I would respectfully
ask the citizens of Decatur and vicinity to
see the office of Decatur and vicinity to
the office of Dr. Bartlett, and to give me
the benefit of your services. Private lessons
given at the house of pupils if preferred. No
charge. Pupils can commence at any time.
Special attention given to diseases of women
and children. H. B. LEONARD,

Teacher of Dancing.

Offices left at Prof. Goodman's, in Bremer-
ton's Hall, or Mr. Leonard's residence.
The Broadway and West Main streets will be
used for dancing, and Speciales, Walking,
Side Schools, etc., and so forth. Private lessons
given at the house of pupils if preferred. No
charge. Pupils can commence at any time.
Special attention given to diseases of women
and children. H. B. LEONARD,

S. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OCULIST AND AURIST

Office to Dr. J. W. Root, Decatur, Ill.
No. 9 North Main street, formerly occupied by the
Booth, Modena, No. 2 West Kilbourn street,
May 27, 1877—d&wtf.

JOSIAH M. CLOKEY,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Office over the Decatur National Bank. Spe-
cial attention given to Probate and Chancery
cases. Decatur, Ill., Apr. 8, 1877.

D. A. DAWKINS & CUNNINGHAM,
DENTISTS,

Office over J. Tucker, Hammer & Co.'s Bank,
Decatur, Illinois. Oct. 26, 1877.

A. ROBERTSON SMITH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office No. 8 East Main street, up stairs, Dec-
atur, Ill., Apr. 18, 1877.

M. J. MAXWELL & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

And Notaries Public. Deeds, Mortgages and
all kinds of contracts written. Loans negoti-
ated at nine per cent, interest on farm prop-
erty in Macon and adjoining counties. All
wanting money and need secure. One office
out of Post Office.

B. F. MUNN & PARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office No. 16 East Main street, up stairs, Dec-
atur, Illinois. April 7, 1877.

H. BROWN & TAFT,
John A. Brown, Peter H. Taft,
Master in Chancery. Notary Public.

Attorneys-at-Law,

Office 2 North Water street, over Peacock's
Clothing store, Decatur, Ill. Collections and
all legal business promptly attended to.

P. H. SPARKS, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIST.

Office over Post Office, Decatur, Ill. All calls
promptly responded to in the city or country
day or night. Residence No. 10 West Wood
street. Aug. 18, 1877.

R. A. S. WALZ,
DENTIST

Office over Barber & Co.'s Shoe Store, First Main
street, Decatur, No. 49 North Main street,
Decatur, Illinois. June 7, 1877.

J. STEBBINS KING, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Formerly Resident Physician St. John's Hotel
for invalids, Quincy, Illinois. Surgeon in Charge of
Army Hospital, Springfield, Illinois. Physician, Nat-
uralist, etc. Office in Post Office block, Decatur, Illinois.
Residence No. 10 North Main street.

T. S. HOWKINS,
DENTIST,

Offers his professional services to the people of
Decatur and vicinity. Works a specialty.
Office over Hildebrandt's Drug Store,
Market Street.

H. A. BURKE, Esq.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public. Collector of Collections,
Bankrupts and War Claims. Office over Hildebrandt's
Drug Store, East Main street, Decatur, Ill. Special
attention given to Bankruptcy and
other collecting business. Just & Ickwill

B. J. STERKETT,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office southeast corner of the Old Square, &
the office formerly occupied by St. John's Hotel,
now W. C. Ambrus' Drug Store.

J. E. BRIDGER & HOSTETLER,
R. H. E. Eddlebeck, J. C. Hostetler

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office over Newell & Hammer's Grocery Store,
Market Street.

A. BROWER BUNN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Office in Central block, over Wiggett's Law
Store, Merchant street. Aug. 27, 1877.

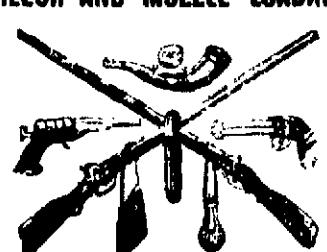
J. E. CHOLAS,
Veterinary Surgeon

Professional calls made at any hour during the
day or night. Office at Hildebrandt's Drug
store. Aug. 17, 1877.

H. MUELLER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADING



SHOT GUNS!

RIFLES, REVOLVERS,

POWDER, SHOT

— And —

Sportsmen's Outfits,

Iron and Lead Pipes; also
Hose, Belting and Pack-
ing; Iron and Brass
Fittings

GAS FIXTURES

Expansion —

RUBBER BUTTON

CHAIN PUMPS,

FORCE PUMPS, ETC.

All kinds of Repairs in Iron, Steel
and Brass, on short notice, and warranted.

S. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OCULIST AND AURIST

Office to Dr. J. W. Root, Decatur, Ill.
No. 9 North Main street, formerly occupied by the
Booth, Modena, No. 2 West Kilbourn street,
May 27, 1877—d&wtf.

JOSIAH M. CLOKEY,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Office over the Decatur National Bank. Spe-
cial attention given to Probate and Chancery
cases. Decatur, Ill., Apr. 8, 1877.

D. A. DAWKINS & CUNNINGHAM,
DENTISTS,

Office over J. Tucker, Hammer & Co.'s Bank,
Decatur, Illinois. Oct. 26, 1877.

A. ROBERTSON SMITH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office No. 8 East Main street, up stairs, Dec-
atur, Ill., Apr. 18, 1877.

M. J. MAXWELL & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

And Notaries Public. Deeds, Mortgages and
all kinds of contracts written. Loans negoti-
ated at nine per cent, interest on farm prop-
erty in Macon and adjoining counties. All
wanting money and need secure. One office
out of Post Office.

B. F. MUNN & PARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office No. 16 East Main street, up stairs, Dec-
atur, Illinois. April 7, 1877.

H. BROWN & TAFT,
John A. Brown, Peter H. Taft,
Master in Chancery. Notary Public.

Attorneys-at-Law,

Office 2 North Water street, over Peacock's
Clothing store, Decatur, Ill. Collections and
all legal business promptly attended to.

P. H. SPARKS, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIST.

Office over Post Office, Decatur, Ill. All calls
promptly responded to in the city or country
day or night. Residence No. 10 West Wood
street. Aug. 18, 1877.

R. A. S. WALZ,
DENTIST

Office over Barber & Co.'s Shoe Store, First Main
street, Decatur, No. 49 North Main street,
Decatur, Illinois. June 7, 1877.

J. STEBBINS KING, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Formerly Resident Physician St. John's Hotel
for invalids, Quincy, Illinois. Surgeon in Charge of
Army Hospital, Springfield, Illinois. Physician, Nat-
uralist, etc. Office in Post Office block, Decatur, Illinois.
Residence No. 10 North Main street.

T. S. HOWKINS,
DENTIST,

Offers his professional services to the people of
Decatur and vicinity. Works a specialty.
Office over Hildebrandt's Drug Store,
Market Street.

H. A. BURKE, Esq.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public. Collector of Collections,
Bankrupts and War Claims. Office over Hildebrandt's
Drug Store, East Main street, Decatur, Ill. Special
attention given to Bankruptcy and
other collecting business. Just & Ickwill

B. J. STERKETT,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office southeast corner of the Old Square, &
the office formerly occupied by St. John's Hotel,
now W. C. Ambrus' Drug Store.

J. E. BRIDGER & HOSTETLER,
R. H. E. Eddlebeck, J. C. Hostetler

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office over Newell & Hammer's Grocery Store,
Market Street.

A. BROWER BUNN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Office in Central block, over Wiggett's Law
Store, Merchant street. Aug. 27, 1877.

J. E. CHOLAS,
Veterinary Surgeon

Professional calls made at any hour during the
day or night. Office at Hildebrandt's Drug
store. Aug. 17, 1877.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

Continued From "Beautiful Snow,"

With an Awful Warning.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

The beautiful weather we have been
favored with lately has had the effect of
bringing the annual spring freshet of
"Beautiful Spring" poetry. No one anticipates
this poetry more than the sanctum scribe, and hence it was perfectly
natural for us, when the warm sunshine
struck the corner loafer, and the wily
shad fly flew about seeking whom he
might devour, and the antiquated organ
grinder stationed himself at Third and
Market, and the blue birds twittered in
the park, and the trees were budding,
and nature put on a smile that extended
all the way round her head and half
way down her back—we say it was perfectly
natural for us to expect, while all these
things were going on, that the
"Beautiful Spring" poet would invade
the sanctum with his effusions, and
shake up the waste baskets and make
the waste paper dealer happy.

It was about eight o'clock in the
morning, and we had just finished bur-
nishing up the weapons used on the
"Beautiful Snow" poet, when a knock
was heard at the door, followed by the entrance
into the room of a long-haired, endavorous looking man with a east in
his eye and a helmet hat. He opened the
ball by saying:

"You are the—er—the—"

"Yes, we're; what is it you wish?"

"I have a little poem here I should
like to see in print. (We glanced at the
seven shouter.) It is entitled "Beautiful
Spring," a poem original with me. Shall
I read a verse?"

We nodded assent, at the same time
softly feeling for the revolver. He began:

"You are the—er-the—"

"Yes, we're; what is it you wish?"

"I have a little poem here I should
like to see in print. (We glanced at the
seven shouter.) It is entitled "Beautiful
Spring," a poem original with me. Shall
I read a verse?"

We nodded assent, at the same time
softly feeling for the revolver. He began:

"You are the—er—the—"

"Yes, we're; what is it you wish?"

"I have a little poem here I should
like to see in print. (We glanced at the
seven shouter.) It is entitled "Beautiful
Spring," a poem original with me. Shall
I read a verse?"

We nodded assent, at the same time
softly feeling for the revolver. He began:

"You are the—er—the—"

"Yes, we're; what is it you wish?"

"I have a little poem here I should
like to see in print. (We glanced at the
seven shouter.) It is entitled "Beautiful
Spring," a poem original with me. Shall
I read a verse?"

We nodded assent, at the same time
softly feeling for the revolver. He began:

"You are the—er—the—"

"Yes, we're; what is it you wish?"

"I have a little poem here I should
like to see in print. (We glanced at the
seven shouter.) It is entitled "Beautiful
Spring," a poem original with me. Shall
I read a verse?"

We nodded assent, at the same time
softly feeling for the revolver. He began:

"You are the—er—the—"

Decatur Daily Republican.

VOL. VI.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

NO. 303

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

I. R. M. CAMPBELL,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
No. 30 North Main street, Decatur, Illinois.—
Collections a Specialty. P. D. & J. Burrows, bankers;
H. H. Miller & Co., bankers; A. T. Hill,
National Bank; John Ulrich, wholesale grocer;
J. H. Race & Co., clothiers; Linn & Scriven,
merchants; Opt. R. P. Lytle, optometrist.
Post, Mar. 1877—d&wtf.

BLYTHE & THORNDIKE,

DENTISTS,

offer their professional services to the public.
continuous Gum Work a specialty. Office in
Opera Block, over H. B. Lewis' grocery store,
Decatur, IL. Work warranted.

Aug. 1877—d&wtf.

FRANK W. HAINES,

BILL POSTER, DISTRIBUTOR,

and—

AGENT SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE,

may be found on inquiry at the RECEPTIONS
Counting Room.

E. P. BARRETT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office on Prairie Street, over Barber & Baker,
Phone 2000, ready to call day or night. Having
been located here for a long time, having
promptly attended to special cases. Waiting
patients can come in at any time. No
charge. Patients can communicate with me
in my private residence, front door, late at night
and early in the morning. I am a thoroughly
qualified physician, professionally educated elsewhere,
and have given special attention to diseases of women
and children. Aug. 1877—d&wtf.

R. LEONARD,

Teacher of Dancing.

Orders left at Prof. Goodman's, in Bremen-
ton Hall, or at Mr. Leonard's residence, corner
Broadway and East William street, Decatur,
for the protection of the young. Waiting
promptly attended to special cases. Waiting
patients can come in at any time. No
charge. Patients can communicate with me
in my private residence, front door, late at night
and early in the morning. I am a thoroughly
qualified physician, professionally educated elsewhere,
and have given special attention to diseases of women
and children. Aug. 1877—d&wtf.

S. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Oculist and Auriust
Successor to Dr. J. W. Booth, Decatur, IL.
One on East Main Street, formerly occupied by Drs.
Booth, Heath & Co. No. 25 West Illinois Street,
Decatur, IL. Aug. 1877—d&wtf.

J. STANLEY M. CLOKEY,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Office over the Decatur National Bank, State
attention to matters of Products and Char-
acter. Decatur, IL. Apr. 1877—d&wtf.

J. DAWKINS & CUNNINGHAM,

R. C. Dawkins, A. B. Cunningham,

DENTISTS,

Office over Barker, Hammer & Co.'s Bank,
Decatur, Illinois.

A. ROBINSON SMALL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office No. 8 East Main street, up stairs, Decatur,
IL. Aug. 1877—d&wtf.

M. MAXWELL & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

And Notaries Public. Deeds, Mortgages and
all kinds of contracts written. Loans negoti-
ated at nine per cent. interest on term basis.
Admiralty and Admiralty suits. All
wanting money and deeds. Other business
done out of office. Aug. 1877—d&wtf.

J. BROWN & PARK,

D. L. Brown, Edwin Park

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office No. 14 East Main street, up stairs, Dec-
atur, Illinois.

B. BROWN & TAFT,

John A. Brown, Peleg H. Taft,

Master in Chancery.

Attorneys-At-Law,

Office 22 North Water street, over Fenton's
Clothing Store, Decatur, IL. Collections and
all legal business promptly attended to.
John A. Brown.

J. H. SPARKS, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

Office over Post Office, Decatur, IL. All calls
immediately responded to in the city or country,
day or night. Residence No. 10 West Wood
street. Aug. 1877—d&wtf.

D. E. A. S. WALTZ,

DENTIST

Office over Barber & Co.'s Shoe Store, East Main
street, Residence No. 49 North Main street,
Decatur, Illinois.

J. STEPHENS KING, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Formerly Resident Physician St. John's Hospital
for invalids, Cincinnati, Ohio; late of United
States Army; Surgeon in Charge of Mississippi
State Hospital, and general practitioner in
Chicago, Ill. Office Post Office, above
Fenton's Clothing Store, Decatur, IL. Collections
and all legal business done out of office.
John A. Brown.

T. S. HOSKINS,

DENTIST,

Offer his professional services to the people of
Decatur and vicinity. Work guaranteed of
best quality. Office over H. B. Lewis' grocery
store, Merchant's Block, Decatur, Illinois.

H. ALVIN PAMCO,

Attorney at Law,

And Notary Public. Collector of Collection,
Bankruptcy and Bill Chaser. Office over Bus-
ness Show-Store, East Main street, Decatur, IL.
Special attention given to Bankruptcy and
general collecting business. John A. Brown.

B. L. SPERRETT,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office southeast corner of the Old Square, &
the office formerly occupied by S. G. Mayot,
Rep., over W. C. Armstrong's Drug Store,
Decatur, IL.

F. ELDRIDGE & HODGETT,

E. H. Eldridge, J. C. Hodgett

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office over Newell & Hammer's Grocery Store
Justly.

A. BROWER BUNN,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Office over Hildebrandt's Drug Store, Decatur,
Illinois.

J. E. CHILDS,

Veterinary Surgeon

Professional calls made at any hour during the
day or night. Office at Hildebrandt's Drug
Store, Decatur, IL. Aug. 1877—d&wtf.

H. MUELLER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADING



SHOT GUNS!

RIFLES, REVOLVERS,

POWDER, SHOT

— And —

Sportsmen's Outfits,

IRON AND LEAD PIPES; ALSO

HOSE, BELTING AND PACK-

ING, IRON AND BRASS

FITTINGS.

GAS FIXTURES

Expansion —

RUBBER BUTTON

CHAIN PUMPS,

FORCE PUMPS, ETC.

All kinds of Repairing in Iron, Steel and
Brass.

Redemption Notices.

To Win. Bent, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of
lands and town lots for state, county and
special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the
county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, east half south
west quarter section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the third P. M., taxed in
the name of William Benton; and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Peter Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter
section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Peter Hill;
and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Paul Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter
section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Paul Hill;

and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Peter Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Peter Hill;

and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Paul Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Paul Hill;

and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Paul Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Paul Hill;

and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Paul Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Paul Hill;

and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Paul Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Paul Hill;

and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Paul Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Paul Hill;

and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

To Paul Hill, or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands
and town lots for state, county and special
taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of
Macon and state of Illinois, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the
year 1875, I purchased the following described tract
of land, to-wit: Lot 4, southwest quarter section 19, township 10 north, range 9 east of the
third P. M., taxed in the name of Paul Hill;

and that the time of the redemption thereof from
said sale will expire on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878. JOHN N. BULLS.

The Democrats of Vermillion county held their convention yesterday, and instructed their delegates to vote for Capt. Hasty for clerk of the appellate court. The delegates are also reported to be in favor of Eitter for superintendent, though they were not instructed.

Two friends of Southern mail contractors, notwithstanding their whole-hearted effort in the House last week, are still pestering Congress with bills to pay off their fraudulent claims for services before the war. Several bills for this purpose were introduced on Monday, but all contained a proviso that no one who had received payment from the so-called "Confederate Government" for his services should have his claim allowed. Mr. Conger (Michigan) introduced a bill to repeal the law of 1877, appropriating money to pay this class of claims.

The Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth is experiencing the usual sorrows of journalistic life. Says the editor in a recent issue:

"The other day a weekly subscriber sent in his renewal and said some good words about the Commonwealth, and said that the only fault he found with it was that we had too much to say about 'Kansas churches,' and too much 'Dooly powder' in it, and that he was a believer in 'Bob Ingersoll's religion.'

And again:

"Yesterday we received a letter from another subscriber to the weekly. This one wanted to stop the paper because it favors 'distillation.' We suppose by this he refers to a local item about the prospect of starting a distillery in Topeka."

Quite recently there was held at Jacksonville, Fla., a convention of delegates from Southern cities exposed to the ravages of yellow fever, with a view to agreeing upon and uniting in some concerted action to improve the system of quarantine and prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States. A memorial to Congress was adopted favoring the passage of a law empowering the Marine Hospital Service of the Government to regulate quarantine, and a bill for this purpose was drawn up, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Gordon, and in the House by Representative Hartedge, of Georgia.

A TEXAS paper advised its readers to sell their vacant town lots, and the Galveston News hurried in with the suggestion that they may spare themselves the trouble, as the tax collector will attend to all that kind of business in due season.

The Indianapolis Journal writes of home politics and says there is more zeal and determination being manifested by the Republicans of Indiana to-day than it has ever been for many years. And it predicts that it will not be only possible for them to secure a complete victory on the state ticket, but a majority in the legislature.

Attention, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I would respectfully announce to the young ladies and gentlemen of Decatur, that I will organize an Elementary Singing Class, at Miss Green's music room, next door to the public library, on Wednesday evening, March 20th, at 7 o'clock. This class will be especially for beginners. All who desire to learn to sing music should not fail to attend this class, will reduce the tuition to \$1.25 for a term.

N. B. Will also announce that I will organize on Thursday even'g of this week an Intermediate Class, for persons who understand the rudiments of music. This class will be instructed in sight reading, expression, etc. Terms, the same as above stated. Respectfully,

March 18, 1861. S. M. Lantz.

NOTES.

A third series of the stock of the People's Homestead, Savings and Loan Association will be issued, to date from April 1, 1878. D. C. SCHAFFNER, Pres.

O. B. GOURIN, Secy. mar 6 dwtw.

A Fresh Invoice of Black Silks of superior make, imported expressly for us, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Linn & Scriven.

March 14-dwtw.

Query—"Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg烟, 'that of North Carolina' at the same price?" [Jan 11] '61-dwtw.

P. T. Kochs says he will sell Organs and Pianos cheap. Brans new organ for \$200, new piano, \$150 to \$1,000. See him at the Friend House.

March 1st.

The New Importer in cigar is \$10,000, \$2,500 a hundred, \$4.75 for 50, or two for 25 cents, for the celebrated hand-made Havana cigar, "Tunnil's Gen. Master." Try them, and you will buy no more scrip brands.

MUNICIPAL NEWS.

Nobby—These new shoes at Barber & Baker's. Be sure and see them before you buy. [Mar 11] '61-dwtw.

The Latest Styles of Shoes and Slippers for ladies, misses and children, and a fine assortment of men's shoes just received at Montezuma & Co., 10th street east of the Postoffice. [Mar 11] '61-dwtw.

WHAT AILS US IN PART AT LEAST.

From the *New York Tribune*:
A few days ago to the following communication to the Paxton Record giving a personal experience that has truth enough in it to be worth reading in this country, and in many others:

"Much is being said now-a-days through the papers and by speakers on the currency question and its effects on the prosperity of the country, and much that is said is true, but much more of it is said for effect by those who seek through demagogic appeals to the prejudices of the people, who are always ready and willing to lay the blame of their own mistakes to that intangible thing called the government for the purpose of accomplishing their own political ends. I would not shield any one justly liable to censure, be he a public officer, or a private citizen. I would not be considered in what I have to say as approving the recently act of demonizing silver, nor of the retirement of greenbacks, but my own experience satisfies me that not to these acts alone is chargeable all the ills under which we are suffering to-day as a people or as individuals, but that by far the greater portion rests with us. For instance, in the matter of taxation—when we talk about the burdens of this character our eyes wander off to Washington and Springfield, when really the great burden lies at our own doors.

Stamp speakers and stamp newspapermen delight to tell us how we have been ridden down by bad legislation and the contraction of the currency. Now let me give a little of my own experience. I came here in 1866 and located about 10 miles from Paxton, where I lived over since. In the fall of 1865 I sold an 80 acre farm in Indiana for \$50 per acre, and invested it in land here at \$15 per acre. The farm which I sold had a slight incumbrance on it, and it took the proceeds of nearly all my personal property to pay it off, so that I brought with me the \$4,000 which I had realized. I had also three horses, a wagon and my household goods. My first purchase was 80 acres of land, and that I paid for and had \$2,800 left with which to finish breaking and fencing my land, put up an addition to my house, buy another horse and the necessary implements, and when I had accomplished these things I had about \$1,000 left, and as I had a couple of boys large enough to work, and land was advancing, I endeavored to buy more land, which I did at once, instead of, as I should have done, investing a portion of my money in stock and reserving the rest for working capital. I bought 160 acres more at \$18 per acre, and gave a mortgage for the balance, \$1,500, at 10 per cent. Then I wanted more team force, more plows, more stock, etc., and I put a mortgage of \$1,000 on my first 80 acres and went to work with a will. Six months passed and I was called upon for \$125 interest. I had nothing to sell, but my credit was good and I had no difficulty in getting an endorser, and the banker was only too willing to let me have the money at two per cent per month, and of course I borrowed it for ninety days and paid the interest and at the end of that time renewed. My first crop was mostly sod corn, of which I had 80 acres, but unfortunately it was nearly all soft and I was compelled to sell it to stock men at 85 per acre for herding, and I realized \$400 out of which I paid \$250 interest and about \$27 interest and incurred and liquidated damages for not paying my bank note when due. The old improvement did not produce enough to support my family during the winter, and I had to resort to the bank again, feeling certain that another year would let me out with a surplus.

The following spring myself and boys started our forces, but soon found that we could not get through and a hired man was added at \$25 a month and found. We got in that year 40 acres of corn on the sod and 80 acres on the ground, besides a little small grain—but that interest kept eating right along. That farm had to be paid after corn is laid by and the bank was the only resort. Again the two per cent commenced, and I looked forward with hope and anxiety to the time when I should be able to contract my corn and stop a portion of the outlay. October first came and the old corn was worth about 70 cents, and as I estimated my crop at 40 bushels per acre on the old ground I thought I could see daylight, but when I offered it on the market I could only get 55 cents for future delivery, that being the price for new corn. My whole crop, as estimated, would amount to \$1,800, but I had to save 700 bushels for teams and seed, so I contracted 2,500 bushels at 55 cents, or \$1,450 and received \$725. I thought that was doing well, but when I got around and paid \$125 interest money at the bank and the two per cent per month which had accumulated, and another installment which had matured at that time and squared up some little store bills, and paid the \$75 labor bill which had accrued in the summer, my money was gone and I had nothing to depend on till I could deliver my corn, and by that time there was a place for every dollar and as much more, and not a cent of debt paid. But it is useless to postpone. The history of the following year, '68, '69 and '70, was but a repetition of the same story, that nightmare of debt hampered me on every hand. Land it is true, enhanced in price, and I could have sold several times so as to have saved myself, but not so as to have made what I wanted to, so I hung on, year after year, and finally, in 1878, sold the half of my farm at \$20 per acre, but that would not let me out, and finally I was compelled to sell another 40, and am now the owner of only the original 80, and that is not

entirely clear of encumbrance. The reader will probably say, well, what of it? I will tell him, that I had been used to live bright only what land I have paid for, and have stocked property and not run in debt and paid interest, I might have succeeded, but I could not resist the temptation to buy beyond my means, and ten per cent eat me up. My experience is, but that of thousands, and yet we are pleased to have a man or newspaper tell us that it is all the fault of someone, because it is not agreed to confess that we ever made any mistakes. But notwithstanding all this, isn't it best to look matters up in the face, and acknowledge to ourselves the truth of the matter, to try to prepare to improve by our experience and not repeat our blunders by laying to others, the results of our bad resolution?

LETTER FROM KANNAN.

McPHERSON, KAN., March 15, '61.

GOS. REPUBLICAN.—Please change my paper from Kansas City to McPherson, Kansas, box 99. The weather has been nice and warm for the last few weeks; roads are good; ground is in good order for work; farmers are busy sowing spring wheat, oats and barley; full wheat looks fine; there will be more corn planted than usual; corn sells from 15 to 20 cents a bushel; oats from 15 to 20 cents; wheat from 60 to 80; dozed claims of 160 acres each are selling from \$1,000 to \$2,000, according to improvements; emigration moving from the east to the west; this county is improving rapidly.

Geo. HARROFF.

"EUPHORIA."

Harrison's Cough and Voice Lozenges, For the Permanent Cure of Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

These Lozenges have been used by a great many of my customers for a number of years, who have experienced the most happy effect from their use, when various other remedies had failed, and the great number of letters I have received in commendation of their virtues, has induced me to offer them to the public as the best and most simple remedy for all afflictions of the Throat and Lungs, that lead to consumption, feeling assured that if a trial gives them those afflicted will derive great benefit from their use. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as may be seen by a few of the many letters I have received:

Mr. S. F. FREIGHT, Pittsfield, Mass.
November 18th, 1860.

Dear Sir: Allow me to thank you for giving me relief in my disease—Asthma. I am thirty years of age, and have been troubled all my life with it, and until I used your lozenges, I could find nothing to help me; now, when I feel oppressed, I let two or three dissolve in my mouth and am relieved at once.

Yours truly, JAMES SEIDON.

Price 35 cents per box. Prepared only at the Chemical Laboratory of H. C. Archaibald, Philadelphia, Pa. To be had in Decatur by Mr. J. T. Hubbard, Druggist, who is agent for their sale.

The Patent Corset Comforts—Bartree's Adjustable, Roy's Supporter, Moody's Abdominal, Glove Fitting, Hundred Bones, together with the best and cheapest French Corsets in the city, at Jan. 29-dwtw.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day heard Secretary Sherman in opposition to the House bill which proposes to repeal the Specie Resumption act.

The questions discussed related to the practicability of specie payments, and the effect of the silver bill on re-suspension, and whether the bill assisted or retarded resumption, the amount of gold and silver in the treasury, and the country, and corporate questions.

Members made inquiries, and the Secretary replied, taking the ground that the resumption of silver, was an aid to resumption. The silver bill did some good and some harm. One way in which it was harmful was in the return of bonds from abroad, but it produced good by increasing foreign confidence in our bond, by reason of the fact that our own people took them up in large quantities. He was strongly opposed to the repeal of the Resumption act.

He stated that the resumption of specie payments could not be permanently maintained without retaining the legal-tender function for about \$300,000,000 of United States notes; in other words, that legal tender notes, after reaching par, should be paid out again for Government disbursements.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 19.—For some time past Janesville and Starvista, Ill., have been in telegraphic communication, and some interesting experiments have been made. The other day a vocal and instrumental concert performed at Marquette was transmitted to this city, twenty-eight miles distant, with perfect distinctness. Individual voices are recognized with ease, and the instruments, though home made are a perfect success.

Houston, Texas, March 19. The Houston and Texas Central train that was robbed at Hutchins late last night has just arrived. The following particulars were obtained from the mail agent R. Terrell; Train No. 1, L. A. Puffin, conductor, bound south for Houston, reached Hutchins, a small station ten miles south of Dallas at 10 o'clock p.m. Two robbers, with handcuffs over their faces, armed with double-barrel shot guns, boots over trousers and slouched hats, looked in at the door of the baggage car. One of them said, "Oh, hell! this ain't what we want; it's the baggage car." As they passed the mail car the agent threw a sack on the head of one of the robbers, who drew a pistol. The robbers, of whom there were seven, then went to the express car, broke in the door with an ax, disarmed the messenger, H. A. Thomas, who had put out the lights and hid \$4,000 in the stove, and made him open the safe, where they got \$280, which Thomas had left in a blind to prevent his being shot. They took the engineer and station agent, and put them in front of them. Having gone through the express car the robbers attacked the mail car, in which Terrell had extinguished the lights. One robber jumped in and demanded all registered packages. Terrell had previously hidden fourteen, and the robbers opened a drawer and took five, which he broke open and took out the money, getting \$118. At this juncture a little Illinoisan, the only one of any spunk among 100 passengers, jumped out on the platform, and saying, "D—n my heart if they shall rob me," commenced firing with a seven shooter at the robbers who immediately retreated, firing as they went. Fifteen or twenty shots were fired in all. Expressman Thomas was dangerously shot in the side of the neck and in right cheek, the ball entering the bone under the eye. A pistol shot hit the front part of the vest of a newsboy named David Jones. The affair has created much excitement. The robbers are probably the same that robbed the same train at Allen some time ago. The pluck of the Illinoisan is to be commended.

The following note was found in his vest pocket:

"I do this terrible deed from remorse. I have been the cause of ruining a good man and family. God forgive me. I cannot face the world again."

Larkin was an old and prominent merchant, and highly respected citizen.

NAPLES, March 19.—General Grant,

wife and son arrived last evening in

the United States steamer Vandamme,

which will return to Athens to-night.

THE NEW IMPORTER IN CIGARS IS \$10,000,

\$2,500 A HUNDRED, \$4.75 FOR 50,

OR TWO FOR 25 CENTS, FOR THE CELEBRATED HAND-MADE HAVANA CIGAR, "TUNNILL'S GEN. MASTER."

TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL BUY NO

MORE SCRIP BRANDS."

THE LATEST STYLES OF SHOES AND SLIPPERS

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, AND A

FINE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S SHOES JUST RECEIVED

AT MONTZUMA & CO., 10TH STREET EAST OF THE POSTOFFICE.

THE POSTAGE IS 10¢.

THE POSTAGE IS 1

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1861.

The Democrats of Vermillion county held their convention yesterday, and instructed their delegates to vote for Capt. Hough for clerk of the appellate court. The delegates are also reported to be in favor of Ester for superintendent, though they were not instructed.

The friends of Sedgwick will continue to notwithstanding their whole defeat in the House last week, are still pestering Congress with bills to pay off their fraudulent claims for services during the war. Several bills for this purpose were introduced on Monday, but all contained a provision that no one who had received payment from the so-called "Confederate Government" for his services should have his claim allowed. Mr. Conger (Michigan) introduced a bill to repeal the law of 1877, appropriating money to pay this class of claims.

The Topeka (Kan.) *Democrat* is experiencing the usual sorrows of journalistic life. Says the editor in a recent issue:

The other day a weekly subscriber sent in his renewal and said some good words about the *Commonwealth*, and said that the only fault he found with it was that we had too much to say about "Kansas churches" and too much "Dooly powder" in it, and that he was a believer in "Bob Ingersoll's religion."

And again:

Yesterday we received a letter from another subscriber to the weekly. This one wanted to stop the paper because it favors "distillation." We suppose by this he refers to a local item about the prospect of starting a distillery in Topeka.

Quite recently there was held at Jacksonville, Fla., a convention of delegates from Southern cities exposed to the ravages of yellow fever, with a view to agreeing upon and uniting in some concerted action to improve the system of quarantine and prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States. A memorial to Congress was adopted favoring the passage of a law empowering the Marine Hospital Service of the Government to regulate quarantine and bill for this purpose was drawn up, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Gordon, and in the House by Representative Hartridge, of Georgia.

A TEXAN paper advised its readers to sell their vacant town lots, and the Galveston *News* hurried in with the suggestion that they may spare themselves the trouble, as the tax collector will attend to all that kind of business in due season.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* writes of home politics and says there is more zeal and determination being manifested by the Republicans of Indiana to-day than it has ever shown for many years. And it predicts that it will be not only possible for them to secure a complete victory on the state ticket, but a majority in the legislature.

Attention, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I would respectfully announce to the young ladies and gentlemen of Decatur, that I will organize an Elementary Singing Class, at Miss Green's music room, (next door to the public library), on Wednesday evening, March 20th, at 7 o'clock. This class will be especially for beginners. All who desire to learn to read music should not fail to attend this class; will reduce the tuition to \$1.25 for a term.

N. B. Will also announce that I will organize on Thursday evening of this week an Intermediate Class, for persons who understand the rudiments of music. This class will be instructed in sight reading, expression, etc. Terms, the same as above stated. Respectfully,

March 18—1861. S. M. Lutz.

NOTICES

A third series of the stock of the People's Homestead Savings and Loan Association will be issued, to date from April 1, 1861. D. C. SMITHSON, Pres. O. B. GORIN, Secy. Mar 8-1861.

A Fresh Invoice of Black Nails of superior make, imported expressly for us, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Linn & Stevens.

March 14—dfl.

Query—How will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marlboro' *Leaf* or North Carolina at the same price? [Jan 17-61]

P. T. Locke says he will sell Organs and Pianos cheap. Has new organs for \$20, and pianos, \$100 to \$1,000. See him at the First House.

March 1—dfl.

The New Departure in cigar is \$15 a thousand, \$2,500 a hundred, \$25 for 50 or two for 10 cents, for the celebrated hand-made Havana cigar, "Tumill's Gen. Custer." Try them and you will buy no more scrap-filled brands.

Muscatine, Iowa.

Neddy—These new shoes at Barber & Baker's. Be sure and see them before you buy. [Feb 26-1861]

The Latest Styles of Shoes and Slippers for ladies, misses and children, and a fine assortment of men's Shoes just received at Montgomery & Co.'s. 16th door east of the Postoffice.

WHAT AILS US IN PART AT LEAST.

That's what is to be done to Doorkeeper Polk giving a personal experience that has truth enough in it to be worth reading in this country, and in many others:

Much is being said now-a-days through the papers and by speakers on the currency question and its effects on the prosperity of the country, and much that is said is true, but much more of it is said for effect by those who seek through demagogical appeals to the prejudices of the people, who are always ready and willing to lay the blame of their own mistakes to that intangible thing called the government for the purpose of accomplishing their own political ends. I would not shield any one justly liable to censure, be he a public officer, or a private citizen. I would not be considered in what I have to say as approving the basely act of demonizing silver, nor the act of demonizing greenbacks, but my own experience satisfies me that not to these acts alone is chargeable all the ills under which we are suffering to-day as a people or as individuals, but that by far the greater portion rests with us. For instance, in the matter of taxation—when we talk about the burdens of this character our eyes wander off to Washington and Springfield, when really the great burden is at our own doors.

Stamp speakers and stamp newspapermen delight to tell us how we have been ridden down by bad legislation and the contraction of the currency. Now let me give a little of my own experience. I came here in 1860 and located about 10 miles from Paxton, where I lived ever since. In the fall of 1865 I sold an 80 acre farm in Indiana for \$50 per acre, and invested it in land here at \$15 per acre. The farm which I sold had a slight incumbrance on it, and it took the proceeds of nearly all my personal property to pay it off, so that I brought with me the \$4,000 which I had realized. I had also three horses, a wagon and my household goods. My first purchase was 80 acres of land, and that I paid for and had \$2,800 left, with which to finish breaking and fencing my land, put up an addition to my house, buy another horse and the necessary implements, and when I had accomplished these things I had about \$1,000 left, and as I had a couple of boys large enough to work, and land was advancing, I concluded to buy more land, which I did at once instead of, as I should have done, investing a portion of my money in stock and reserving the rest for working capital. I bought 160 acres more at \$16 per acre, and gave mortgage for the balance, \$1,500, at 10 per cent. Then I wanted more team force, more plows, more stock, etc., and I put a mortgage of \$1,000 on my first 80 acres and went to work with a will. Six months passed and I was called upon for \$125 interest. I had nothing to sell, but my credit was good and I had no difficulty in getting an endorser, and the banker was only too willing to let me have the money at two per cent, per month, and of course I borrowed it for ninety days and paid the interest and at the end of that time renewed. My first crop was mostly sod corn, of which I had 80 acres, but unfortunately it was nearly all soft and I was compelled to sell it to stock men at \$5 per acre for herring, and I realized \$400 out of which I paid \$250 interest and about \$25 interest and expense and liquidated damages for not paying my bank note when due. The old improvement did not produce enough to support my family during the winter, and I had to resort to the bank again, feeling certain that another year would let me out with a surplus.

The following spring myself and boys started our forces, but soon found that we could not get through and a hired man was added at \$25 a month and found. We got in that year 40 acres of corn on the sod and 80 acres on the ground, besides a little small grain—but that interest kept eating right along. That farm hand had to be paid after corn is laid by and the bank was the only resort. Again the two per cent a month commenced, and I looked forward with hope and anxiety to the time when I should be able to contract my corn and stop a portion of the outlay. October first came and the old corn was worth about 70 cents, and as I estimated my crop at 40 bushels per acre on the old ground I thought I could see daylight, but when I offered it on the market I could only get 58 cents for future delivery, that being the price for new corn. My whole crop as estimated, would amount to \$1,800, but I had to save 700 bushels for teams and seed, so I contracted 2,500 bushels ten miles south of Dallas at 10 o'clock p.m. Two robbers, with handkerchiefs over their faces, armed with double-barreled shot guns, boots over trousers and slouched hats, looked in at the door of the baggage car. One of them said, "Oh, hell! this ain't what we want; it's the baggage car." As they passed the mail car the agent threw a sack on the head of one of the robbers, who drew a pistol. The robbers, of whom there were seven, then went to the express car, broke in the door with an ax, disarmed the messenger, H. A. Thomas, who had put out the lights and hid \$4,000 in the stove, and made him open the safe, where they got \$280, which Thomas had left in as a blind to prevent his being shot. They took the engineer and station agent, and put them in front of them. Having gone through the express car the robbers attacked the mail car, in which Terrell had extinguished the lights. One robber jumped in and demanded all registered packages. Terrell had previously hidden fourteen, and the robbers opened drawer and took five, which he broke open and took out the money, getting \$118. At this juncture a little Illinoisan, the only one of any spunk among 100 passengers, jumped out on the platform, and saying, "D—n my heart if they shall rob me," commenced firing with a seven shooter at the robbers, who immediately retreated, firing as they went. Fifteen or twenty shots were fired in all. Expressman Thomas was dangerously shot in the side of the neck and in right cheek, the ball entering the bone under the eye. A pistol shot cut the front part of the vest of a newsboy named David Jones. The affair has created much excitement. The robbers are probably the same that robbed the same train at Allen some time ago. The pluck of the Illinoisan saved the passengers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—A Clubhouse special to the *American* says: John M. Larkins, of the firm of J. M. Larkins & Co., committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. The gun used was committed in the counting room while clerks were at breakfast. Financial embarrassment is supposed to be the cause.

The following note was found in his vest pocket:

"I do this terrible deed from remorse. I have been the cause of ruining a good man and family. God forgive me. I cannot face the world again."

Larkins was an old and prominent merchant, and highly respected citizen.

NAPLES, March 19.—General Grant, wife and son arrived last evening in the United States steamer *Vandalia*, which will return to Athens to-night.

entirely clear of consequence. The reader will probably say, "Well, what of all that?" I had been induced to believe that what land I had paid for and have stocked property and not run in debt and paid interest, I might have succeeded, but I could not resist the temptation to buy beyond my means, and ten per cent eat me up. My experience is, but that of thousands, and yet we are pleased to have a man or newspaper tell us that it is all the fault of somebody, because it is not agreeable to confess that we ever made any mistakes. But notwithstanding all this, isn't it best to look matters square in the face, and acknowledge to ourselves the mistake of a terrible, prepare to improve by our experience and not repeat our blunders by laying to others the results of our bad calculation?

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

McPHERSON, KAN., March 15, '78.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN.—Please change my paper from King City to McPherson, Kansas, box 99. The weather has been nice and warm for the last few weeks; roads are good, ground is in good order for work; farmers are busy sowing spring wheat, oats and barley; full wheat looks fine; there will be more corn planted than usual; corn sells from 15 to 20 cents a bushel; oats from 15 to 20 cents; wheat from 60 to 80; deeded claims of 160 acres each are selling from \$1,000 to \$2,000, according to improvements; emigration moving from the east to the west; this county is improving rapidly.

GEO. HARROUPE.

"EUPHONIA."

Harrison's Cough and Voice Lozenges, For the Permanent Cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

These Lozenges have been used by a great many of my customers for a number of years, who have experienced the most happy effect from their use, when many other remedies had failed, and the general number of letters I have received in commendation of their virtues, has induced me to offer them to the public as the best and most simple remedy for all afflictions of the Throat and Lungs, that lead to consumption, feeling assured that if a trial is given them those afflicted will derive great benefit from their use. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as may be seen by a few of the many letters I have received:

JOHN S. FISHER, PHILADELPHIA, November 15th, 1861.

Dear Sir—Allow me to thank you for giving me relief in my disease—Asthma. I am thirty years of age, and have been troubled with it, and until I used your Lozenges, could find nothing to help me; now, when depressed, I let two or three dissolve in my mouth and am relieved at once.

Yours truly, JAMES SEHORN.

Price 35 cents per box. Prepared only at the Chemical Laboratory of H. C. Archibald, Philadelphia, Pa. To be had in Decatur by Mr. J. T. Hubbard, Druggist.

The Patent Corset Comforts—Bartree's Adjustable, Roy's Supporter, Moody's Abdominal, Glove Fitting, Hundred Bunes, together with the best and cheapest French Corsets in the city. Linn & Stevens.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day heard Secretary Sherman in opposition to the House bill which proposes to repeat the Specie Resumption act.

The question discussed related to the practicability of specific payments, and the effect of the silver bill on resumption, and whether the bill assisted or retarded resumption, the amount of gold and silver in the treasury, and the country, and cognate questions.

Members made inquiries, and the Secretary replied, taking the ground that the remonetization of silver, was an aid to resumption. The silver bill did some good and some harm. One way in which it was harmful was in the return of bonds from abroad, but it produced good by increasing foreign confidence in our bond.

In the gallbladder called "heartburn," (why, it is impossible to conceive, since the heart has nothing to do with it,) is caused by the acetous fermentation in the stomach of the food contained in it; by an overplus of the gastric juice, which is itself a powerful acid, or by the unnaturally acid quality of that secretion. The ordinary way of treating this symptom, for it is nothing else, is to administer bicarbonate of soda, an alkali, to neutralize the acid. But our stomach cannot be cured by alkalies, which tend to weaken the digestive apparatus. A far better remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens the cellular membrane, the seat of the acidity, regulates the flow of the gastric secretion, improves the quality if vitiated, and puts the stomach into good working order. Perfect digestion follows as a natural sequence, and there is no more trouble from heartburn or our stomach. The liver and bowels are thoroughly regulated by this sovereign alternative.

March 18—dflw.

Prices to suit the times for wall-paper at J. S. Hand & Co's.

Great Bargains in Carpets and Window Shades at Linn & Stevens.

Jan 23—dflw.

Notice. As I wish to retire from the jewelry business, I will sell my entire stock, consisting of Watchs, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., at first cost, for cash only. All desiring anything in my line may be convinced that I know what I say by giving me a call.

J. L. Kynman.

21 Merchant St., Decatur, Ill.

Jan 11—dflw.

The Old Dominion Cork, Gloves and Mitts, the best and cheapest in America,

at Linn & Stevens.

Jan 22—dflw.

The Concordia Club will give their grand annual Calico Ball on March 28th, 1878.

THE COMMITTEE

March 13—dflw.

Berlin Zephyr at 15 and 20 cents an ounce, and full length Germantown Yarn at 25 cents a yard.

Linn & Stevens.

Feb. 19—dflw.

Do You Know that Hubbell & Sawyer are selling "Vassili's Gen. Cluster" Cigar at 2 for 15 cents.

A full stock of Garden Seeds, fresh and pure, for sale by

Mar 13—dflw.

A. A. MURRAY.

Leave Orders at Abel & Locke's exclusive carpet store for whitewashing, calico, mining, patching, plastering and repairing curtains. All orders promptly attended to.

STANTON PHILLIPS.

Feb. 11—dflw.

See the "New Napkin Holders" for sale by Otto E. Curtis, the jeweler. A new invention, and the neatest thing out.

Feb. 12—dflw.

For Rent.—A dwelling house with six rooms, in nice condition, within a stone's throw of the Decatur office.

Enquire of R. N. HAM.

Law Office over National Bank.

March 19—dflw.

J. M. CLOKEY.

March 19—dflw.

See Marion County, Illinois.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1877.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

W. W. Brown will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Township Collector.

We are authorized to announce HENRY BROWN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Township Collector.

Independent Greenback candidate for Township Collector, E. H. Tencson—consents to run, trust from pledges, or partiality, and respectfully solicits the support of all independent voters.

We are authorized to announce MR. DAVID GAYLORD as a candidate for Assistant Supervisor.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. A. COOPER for Township Assessor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of the temperance convention.

We are authorized to announce JAMES C. LAMBERT as a candidate for Assessor.

We are authorized to announce A. A. MURKIN as a candidate for Supervisor at the ensuing town meeting.

We are authorized to announce FRED J. SMITH as a candidate for Assessor at the ensuing township election.

We are authorized to announce Major HENRY H. WOOD as a candidate for Supervisor at the ensuing town meeting, subject to the action of the temperance convention.

WANTED. A situation by a printer of acknowledged ability. Will work cheap enough to suit me. Address PRINTER, REPUBLICAN Office, Decatur, Ill.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

S. Metzlers makes the best bread to be found in the city.

Dennis & Rea have a very large and select stock of cooking stoves, the "Alligator" being the champion stove in the market.

Don't fail to examine the large and select stock of wall paper on sale at Bishop & Stoy's.

Buy fresh butter at Pratt's grocery store on North Church street.

More styles of wall paper at Abel & Locke's carpet store than elsewhere in all Central Illinois, everything from an honest bronze to a brown blank.

The park fountain and basin, with its nice coat of paint, looks as bright and good as new.

BEST CARRIAGES cheaper than ever before, at J. M. Stookey & Co.'s.

March 20—dinner

The brick walk in front of Armstrong's drug store and Barber & Baker's shoe store, which was left incomplete last fall, is being finished up to day. Mr. David Moffit is doing the work.

The advantage of gravelled streets over those not gravelled is very apparent now, the former being in good condition, while the latter are still rough, and in many places almost impassable.

The time clock was striking two this morning when we were aroused from the sleep of the just by the sweet strains of a string band. The young gentlemen who compose the band will please accept our thanks for the compliment, and consider that they have a standing invitation to "repeat."

The sun "crosses the line" to day in his northward journey, so according to prevailing beliefs the equinoctial storm may be looked for at any time. As there has been a plentiful fall of rain during the winter most people will be willing to dispense with the annual equinoctial rain.

Almost without exception peach trees are loaded with fruit buds and will be in full bloom in a few days. So fine a prospect for a peach crop has not been witnessed for many years, and should no freeze occur the yield must be immense. Most varieties of other fruits also promise well.

Surgeon Drexelky is busy with his force in getting the streets and walks into good condition. The past winter has been a hard one on streets, and will take time to make the rough places smooth, but there is no doubt that the work will be done as fast as the force at the disposal of the supervisor and the funds of the city will admit.

Streets.—The ladies of the Zion M. E. Church will give a supper in the store room next west of Close & Griswold's hardware store, on Thursday evening of this week. Admission to the supper for adults, 25 cents, children 15 cents. All are invited.

The Hykes Sisters. On the occasion of a previous visit to this city this fine troupe won an excellent reputation by the interesting entertainment which they gave at that time. The company is to appear here again on Tuesday, March 26th. That they will draw a full house there can be no question. Read their advertisement, which appears in another place.

The Search Warrant. The search warrant, of which mention was made in these columns yesterday afternoon, was served last evening by officer Brockway and Sheriff Forsmyer. On arriving at the house of Mr. McCall Mrs. M. assured the officers that though Frazier and Bailey were at the house on the afternoon of their flight, that they did not come in, and that they left nothing there. Indeed Mrs. M. did not see them at all, but heard her daughter say "Uncle Jim, why don't you come in?" and she heard Frazier reply, "I will call this evening, but cannot stop now, for I am in a hurry." Mrs. McCall told the officers that they were welcome to search the house as critically as they pleased. The search made no discovery of any money.

John BLACKBURN, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of complicity with the robbery of Alfie Travis, was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars. He gave the required bond, and was allowed to go at large, to appear for a preliminary examination this morning. His case was continued, in connection with the case against Bailey and Frazier, until Friday next, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

J. W. Clark, who was also arrested for complicity in the same affair, obtained bail this morning, his bond being fixed at five hundred dollars, and he was discharged from custody, his bond requiring him to appear for examination on Friday.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: All subjects matter intended for this column should be addressed to J. E. Brown or Miss M. F. Putnam, Decatur; or J. Trainer, Blue Mound, Ill.

(Papers read at the Deatur Teachers' Meeting for February.)

LIVING EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

As the wheel of time continues to turn, at each turn new and old theories are formulated, developed, and exploded in all the realms of research, in politics, religion, science, art, and literature, and as a result of this ceaseless round of creation and destruction, discussion runs riot, and brains are engaged right and left with iconoclastic zeal and fiery enthusiasm.

Of late the educational world has been the scene of turmoil and strife, of fierce debates, as to certain propositions and plans being right or wrong, feasible or impracticable, just or unjust, in accord with truth or error, etc.

Among the questions discussed being "The Free High School," "Inefficient Superintendency," "Co and Compulsory Education," "The Bible in Our Public Schools," "Examinations—their Character," etc., "Should Public Funds be Granted to Sectarian Institutions?" "Development of Schools," "The retention of the Dead Languages in the Curriculum of our High Schools," and last but not least, "Woman as School Officers."

The topic which seems to engage the largest share of attention just now being the first named, "The Free High School." One reason for the attention given it doubtless being found in the fact—it affects the pockets of community more than any one other in the list. The opponents of the "Free High School" are of two classes, two-wit. Those who are blessed with means, but are devoid of public spirit, and see no good in any scheme for the elevation of the "canaille," and those who are the founders and patrons of academies and seminaries of denominational or fashionable character.

Of the former it may be well said, that "their wealth is their misfortune," and their exclusiveness is only vanity; and of the latter, that they mistake bigotry for zeal in a good cause, and snobbery for a just pride in high station.

No true patriot, it seems to me, nor genuine lover of the real, but must favor any plan, which has for its aim the enlightenment and culture of the masses, to any extent possible or consistent with a just distribution of society burdens.

The forcing of the masses to content themselves with squalor at the found of knowledge, is a wrong, and not sound discretion, nor good policy, since "the hope of nations is in the intelligence of citizens, and the fruit of ignorance is vice and disloyalty." While of sectarian education in the grades named, it may be said it breeds narrowness, and is the source of much and intolerance—results which I suppose no one will say are other than deplorable.

The question of Superintendency is not an appropriate one for me to discuss, and is passed with the single observation, that there can be no doubt but that the great body of teachers are decidedly in favor of "efficiency" having made the test of approbation in every position and calling.

The question of Co Education has been made prominent of late by reason of the determined efforts of some of the world's lovers of justice and equal rights, to secure for women a recognition in the great field of individual enterprise and achievement. Of the justice of such a measure who can doubt? Of its practicality some may not be assured, but wherefore?

Is it true there is a decadence of morals? I deny it. I believe that enforced exclusion and isolation from each other's society of the sexes for trifl periods of days, months, or even years, can have only the tendency to begot curious inquiry as to the reason thereof, and a determination to have what is forbidden. But is isolation even fact? And who is the "Solomon" that has arisen to disclose that *that certain period* during which education is being made a means of moulding character is the period exactly when the sexes should not associate? I believe the moral standard would be elevated, instead of depressed, by co education.

Compulsory Education is opposed by some on the ground that it is opposed to the spirit of free institutions. For one, I would say to such objections, "say, verily." The spirit of free institutions is a spirit of fostering for the best interests of the people. Ignorance is fruitful of crime and want; and freedom does not mean license to remain in that state of untidiness begotten of illiteracy, which tends to degrade a people, and to render their condition undesirable, by reason of deprivations of the blessings of intelligence. Laws are necessary even in "free countries," and no law which has for its end and aim the uplifting and dignifying of the people, can be opposed to the spirit of free institutions.

As to Examinations, I can see no reason to object to them when made use of in the school room, simply as a means of determination of proper grade for the pupils, or even as a means of stimulation of the pupils to an effort to excel. Examinations certainly are in place. Success should ever be held at a premium, and failure at a discount.

As applied to teachers as a means of determining the question of ability or attainment, they are certainly a necessity. By what other method can judgment that would be satisfactory to all concerned? Trial teaching without pay would hardly meet with universal favor. As a means of torture, (through abuse,) as an excuse for favoritism, as a means to the end of "showing off" by committee men and superintendents, they are a nuisance and injustice, and should be modified and restrained. School officers are sometimes unjust, and forget that illiteracy and embarrassment of memory operate against a candidate and allow "crumpled" bravado

to sit in high places, as well deserved by modest diffidence.

Some questions of efficiency, as well as proficiency, cannot be determined by such methods as "Examinations." Ability to govern," "Tech," and many other needful qualifications of the true teacher are not made apparent by them. Let us hope that injustice and favoritism will decrease as true merit rises to appreciation in all future. Inquisitorial pumping of candidates for certificates, and such non-practical questions as, "How many and what are the border towns of New York?" may be eliminated from the list of interrogatories.

The question of the Bible in our Public Schools, is engaging the attention of some of the ablest minds of the nation; and shall a different "school marm" assume to decide where doctors disagree? Doubtless not. But she may perhaps be permitted a few remarks by way of expressing an opinion, which in brief is that in a country where freedom of thought and speech is the boon of the great mass of her citizenship, and where it is true (be the fact lamentable or otherwise) that there are very many who do not pin their faith to the "Book of Books," and where anything which even hints at a possible union of church and state, is frowned upon by a decided majority, it would be better to seek "harmony by concession," than to provoke strife by insistence.

As to the appropriation of any portion of the public funds to support sectarian institutions, it seems to me that the glaring injustice of such a proceeding is so apparent, as not to require argument to convince even the most determined of sectarian propagandists, and one source of congratulation will doubtless still remain, when all has been said that can be said upon the subject, "The people who are sovereign will never permit it."

As to the retention of the dead languages in the curriculum of our High Schools, the pros and cons seem numerous and weighty.

If the dead languages are deemed a necessary part of education of those who are able to graduate at the higher seats of learning, their elimination from the list of studies placed within the reach of the poor but ambitious student in the free High School would seem an injustice by reason of the class favoritism involved; and if the Classics are, as claimed, refining and essential to true culture, should they not be made free to all for study and delight? But on the other hand it may be urged that time which is so valuable to those in the intermediate as well as lower walks of life, will not permit indulgence in other studies of strict utility, and useful as bread winning, etc., etc. Let those decide who can.

Development schools are so little known, and the experiment of such late institution that little can be said as to their durability or practicability.

It would seem, however, that if it were possible to gain a knowledge of the adaptability of particular persons to particular callings—there would be fewer failures through mistaken choice of profession or employment.

"Women as school officers." Well, why not? Do they not prove themselves able educators, thoroughly competent to teach, conversant with the best plans for the conduct of schools, good financiers, quickly apprehensive of improvements in methods? Then who shall say in the face of repeatedly successful demonstrations of their fitness that they shall not act as such.

"Old fogeyism" must retreat, before the march of the age in the direction of truth and justice, and soon will cease to even grow at the inevitable, and consequently there is no further need of discussion of that topic.

So much for topics A. A. B.

THIRD WARD.
Fifth and Sixth Grades.
Perfect in attendance and deportment: Eva Wade, Willie Helmam, May Murray, Nellie Bouan, Wilbur Goodner, Olive Boyer, Minnie Plumer, Lydia Witzmann, Jessie Drake, Clara Crea, Mary Powers, Anna Seeforth, Adolph Mueller, Lizzie Travis, Clarence Wait, John Mattes, Henry Mechelin and John Wood.

A. M. BURNHAM, Teacher.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF BRAKEMAN RICHARDSON.—Upon learning full particulars of the death of brakeman Richardson, which took place at Boddy night before last, it was found that with the exception of the engine and front car, the entire train of about twenty cars passed over his body. It seems the engine and two forward cars had been unhooked from the train with two or three other cars that were to be set off upon a side track. When the cars to be left had been run on to the track where they were to stand, the engine and forward cars backed down to couple with the balance of the train for the purpose of pulling out for Decatur. As the engine and cars came down the man who was to do the coupling saw Richardson on the cars which were attached to the engine, with his lantern, and as he did not see him fall, supposed that he had stepped down between the two cars in question, and had no suspicion of anything being wrong. So he coupled the cars and the train pulled out. The supposition is that the unfortunate man fell between the cars about the time the coupling was made, and that he was so stunned by the fall that he could not raise an alarm, and no mother can afford to be without it.

You can use two thirds of a bottle and what we say is not true we will refund the price paid. Price 10 cts., 60 cts., and \$1.00 per bottle. If your lungs are sore or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner, Decatur, Ill.

March 10—dewitt D. A. MARKET.

No cough or cold however obstinate can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Only 35 cents a bottle, large size 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Just Received another new lot of spring hats, flowers, etc., and all the leading shades in crewe; also a general assortment of embossed and decoupage pictures. All goods sold at the lowest prices, at M. Falconer,

March 18—dewitt M. Falconer.

Wells' Persian Perfume, "HACKME-TACK," is rich and fragrant. Try it. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner, Decatur, Ill.

Feb. 26—dewitt

For Wall-Paper of the best quality, at bottom figures, go to Bishop & Stoy's, southeast of the City Park.

Newest Patterns of Smith's "ENGLISH" Tapestry Ingrains, \$1.00 per yard, at

Dec 24 d&wtf LINN & SCRUGGS.

When physicians recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs, Colds, etc., of long-standing, it certainly must be good. Call at the drugstore and try a bottle of it, the price is only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Buckskin Cassimere, the best and cheapest goods in the market for men and boys, at LINN & SCRUGGS.

Nov. 13—d&wtf

Something About Shoddy Goods. As all accounts agree that there has been an unusual demand for cheaply made or shoddy goods, it is a very short-sighted policy for people to buy goods that are ticked out for deception and have no worth to them. We advise you to go to Barber & Baker's and get good durable boots and shoes, and you will get the worth of your money.

Feb 18—dewitt

OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

MESSRS. HATHAWAY & POND,

Proprietors of the

REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU

of Boston, have the pleasure to announce an engagement for another season of the orchestra.

March 21, 1877—d&wtf

J. H. LEWIS & CO.

Opera House Block.

We also keep a Superior Quality of COAL OIL.

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS.

Advertising Agents,

160 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Are authorized to receive advertising for this paper. Estimates furnished free upon application. **Send two stamps for our Advertising Manual.**

Hyers' Sisters COMBINATION,

INCLUDING

SAM LUCAS,

THE FAVORITE COLORED COMEDIAN,

Justly termed the

COLORED VOICES

Who will appear in the Great Moral Musical Drama, entitled

THE CRYSTAL ILLUMINATOR.

The Most Economical Light in Use.

A PERFECT LIGHT—NO CHIMNEY NEEDED.

No Smoke or Disagreeable Odor—Easily Lighted or Extinguished.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1878.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

W. W. Powers will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Township Collector.

We are authorized to announce Henry Cramer as a candidate for Supervisor at the election of March 20.

Independent Free-Soil candidate for Township Collector, E. G. Tuckerman—consents to run, but pledges or partiality, and respectfully solicits the support of all independent voters.

We are authorized to announce Mr. DAVID GARDNER as a candidate for Assistant Supervisor.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. D. Eaton as Township Assessor at the ensuing election, subject to the action of the township convention.

We are authorized to announce JAMES C. CARPENTER as a candidate for Assessor.

We are authorized to announce A. A. MARSHALL as a candidate for Supervisor at the ensuing town meeting.

We are authorized to announce FRED J. SAMPSON as a candidate for Assessor at the ensuing township election.

We are authorized to announce Major HENRY HILLMAN, our candidate, for Supervisor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of the township convention.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

S. McROBBINS makes the best bread to be found in the city.

DENNIS & REE have a very large and select stock of cooking stoves, the "Alligator" being the champion stove in the market.

Don't fail to examine the large and select stock of wall paper on sale at Bishop & Stoy's.

Nice fresh butter at Pratt's grocery store on North Church street.

More styles of wall-paper at Abel & Locke's carpet store than elsewhere in all Central Illinois, everything from an emboise brocade to a brown blank.

The park fountain and basin, with its nice coat of paint, looks as bright and good as new.

Bags CARTRIDGE cheaper than ever before, at J. M. Stookey & Co.'s

March 20 d/w

The brick walk in front of Armstrong's drug store and Barber & Baker's shoe store, which was left incomplete last fall, is being finished up to day. Mr. David Moffit is doing the work.

The advantage of graveled streets over those not graveled is very apparent now, the former being in good condition, while the latter are still rough, and in many places almost impassable.

The clock was striking two this morning when we were aroused from the sleep of the just by the sweet strains of a string band. The young gentlemen who compose the band will please accept our thanks for the compliment, and consider that they have a standing invitation to "repeat."

The sun "crosses the line" to-day in his northward journey, so according to prevailing beliefs the equinoctial storm may be looked for at any time. As there has been a plentiful fall of rain during the winter most people will be willing to dispense with the annual equinoctial rain.

Autumn without exception peach trees are loaded with fruit buds and will be in full bloom in a few days. So fine a prospect for a peach crop has not been witnessed for many years, and should no freeze occur the yield must be immense. Most varieties of other fruits also promise well.

SUCKERSON DEXTERSON is busy with his force in getting the streets and walks into good condition. The past winter has been a hard one on streets, and will take time to make the rough places smooth, but there is no doubt that the work will be done as fast as the force at the disposal of the supervisor and the funds of the city will admit.

SUPPER.—The ladies of the Zion M. E. Church will give a supper in the store room next west of Close & Griswold's hardware store, on Thursday evening of this week. Admission to the supper for adults, 25 cents; children 15 cents. All are invited.

THE HYDRO SISTERS.—On the occasion of a previous visit to this city this fine troupe won an excellent reputation by the interesting entertainment which they gave at that time. The company is to appear here again on Tuesday, March 26th. That they will draw a full house there can be no question. Read their advertisement, which appears in another place.

THE SEARCH WARRANT.—The search warrant, of which mention was made in these columns yesterday afternoon, was served last evening by officer Brockway and Sheriff Forstmyer. On arriving at the house of Mr. McCall Mrs. M. assured the officers that though Frazier and Bailey were at the house on the afternoon of their fight, that they did not come in, and that they left nothing there. Indeed Mrs. M. did not see them at all, but heard her daughter say "Uncle Jim, why don't you come in?" and she heard Frazier reply, "I will call this evening, but cannot stop now, for I am in a hurry." Mrs. McCall told the officers that they were welcome to search the house as critically as they pleased. The search made no discovery of any money.

JOHN BLACKMURN, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of complicity with the robbery of Allen Travis, was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars. He gave the required bond, and was allowed to go at large, to appear for a preliminary examination this morning. His case was continued, in connection with the case against Bailey and Frazier, until Friday next, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

J. W. Clark, who was also arrested for complicity in the same affair, obtained bail this morning, his bond being fixed at five hundred dollars, and he was discharged from custody, his bond requiring him to appear for examination on Friday.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: All subject matter intended for this column should be addressed to L. E. Brown or Miss M. F. Frazier, Decatur, Decatur, or J. Trainer, Blue Mound, Ill.

(Papers read at the Decatur Teachers' Meeting for February.)

LIVING EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

As the wheel of time continues to turn, at such turn new and old theories are formulated, developed, and exploded in all the realms of research, in politics, religion, science, art, and literature, and as a result of this ceaseless round of creation and destruction, discussion runs riot, and brains are dredged right and left with iconoclastic zeal and fiery enthusiasm.

Off late the educational world has been the scene of turmoil and strife, of fierce debates, as to certain propositions and plans being right or wrong, feasible or impracticable, just or unjust, in accordance with truth or error, etc.

Among the questions discussed being "The Free High School," "Inefficient Superintendency," "Co and Compulsory Education," "The Bible in Our Public Schools," "Examinations—their Character," etc., "Should Public Funds be Granted to Sectarian Institutions?" "Development of Schools," "The retention of the Dead Languages in the Curriculum of our High Schools," and last but not least, "Woman as School Officers."

The topic which seems to engage the largest share of attention just now being the first named, "The Free High School." One reason for the attention given it doubtless being found in the fact—it affects the pockets of community more than any one other in the list. The opponents of the "Free High School" are of two classes, two-wits. Those who are blessed with means, but are devoid of public spirit, and see no good in any scheme for the elevation of the "canaille"; and those who are the founders and patrons of academies and seminaries of denominational or fashionable character.

Of the former it may be well said, that "their wealth is their misfortune," and their exclusiveness is only vanity; and of the latter, that they mistake bigotry for zeal in a good cause, and snobbery for just pride in high station.

No true patriot, it seems to me, nor genuine lover of the real, but must favor any plan which has for its aim the enlightenment and culture of the masses, to any extent possible or consistent with a just distribution of society burdens.

The forcing of the masses to content themselves with a dip at the fount of knowledge, is a wrong, and not sound discretion, nor good policy, since "the hope of nations is in the intelligence of citizens, and the fruit of ignorance is vice and disloyalty." While of sectarian education in the grades named, it may be said it breeds narrowness, and is the source of bigotry and intolerance—results which I suppose no one will say are other than deplorable.

The question of Superintendency is not an appropriate one for me to discuss, and is passed with the single observation, that there can be no doubt but that the great body of teachers are decidedly in favor of "efficiency" being made the test of appointment in methods? Then who shall say in the face of repeatedly successful demonstrations of their fitness that they shall not act as such.

"Old fogeyism" must retreat, before the march of the age in the direction of truth and justice, and soon will cease to even growl at the inevitable, and consequently there is no farther need of discussion of that topic.

So much for topics A. A. B.

to sit in high places, as well deserved by modest distinction.

Some questions of efficiency, as well as proficiency, cannot be determined by such methods as "Examinations." Ability to Govern," "Tact," and many other useful qualifications of the true teacher are not made apparent by them. Let us hope that injustice and favoritism will decrease as true merit rises to appreciation in all future. Inquisitorial pumping of candidates for certificates, and such non-practical questions as, "How many and what are the border towns of New York?" may be eliminated from the list of interrogatories.

The question of the Bible in our Public Schools, is engaging the attention of some of the ablest minds of the nation; and shall a disdained "school marm" assume to decide where doctors disagree? Doubtless not. But she may perhaps be permitted a few remarks by way of expressing an opinion, which in brief is that in a country where freedom of thought and speech is the boon of the great mass of her citizenship, and where it is true (be it the fact lamentable or otherwise) that there are very many who do not pin their faith to the "Book of Books," and where anything which even hints at a possible union of church and state, is frowned upon by a decided majority, it would be better to seek "harmony by concession," than to provoke strife by insistence."

As to the appropriation of any portion of the public funds to support sectarian institutions, it seems to me that the glaring injustice of such a proceeding is apparent, as not to require argument to convince even the most determined of sectarian propagandists, and one source of congratulation will doubtless still remain, when all has been said that can be said upon the subject, "The people who are sovereign will never permit it."

As to the retention of the dead languages in the curriculum of our High Schools, the pros and cons seem numerous and weighty.

Uncle Allen Travis went home this forenoon, after the case in which he is the prosecuting witness was concluded.

The Slavin Combination left by the early train this morning for Springfield, where they give an entertainment this evening.

Mr. M. D. Shrader, of Bloomington, an express agent in that city, is in town today. He made the Republican office a call.

BOODY PERSONALS.

Mr. William Jokisch, of Beardstown, has been visiting his brother, Henry Jokisch, near Boddy.

Fred. Baly, of Blue Mound township, who has served his people in the office of commissioner of highways for three years past, is strongly talked of by his neighbors for re-election.

James M. Taylor, clerk of Blue Mound township, was in town to-day, and paid the Republican office a pleasant call.

The infant child of Amos Evans was buried on Sunday.

A young man named Thomas Poe, who left the neighborhood of Boddy a year ago for Texas, came back on a visit three weeks ago, and had the misfortune to have his foot crushed in a railroad accident while on the way, from the effects of which he died last week.

BUT NOT CAUGHT.—It seems that quite a number of men from the country have been invited to examine samples in a certain room on Merchant street within the last week or two, who "smelt a mice" in time to prevent being "roped in." How many have been duped and swindled it is impossible to say, as they would doubtless be ashamed to own up to their folly, by making known their losses. Those who have been baited, but who did not bite, will be good witnesses in the impending examination of the men who threw out the bait.

A Good Cigar costs the smoker no more than a poor one, now that Hubbard & Swearingen sell "Tansill's Hen Custer" at 2 for 15 cents.

Wanted suitable room in pleasant location, unfurnished, with board for gent, wife and child. Address lock box 100.

A. M. BURNHAM, Teacher.

YOU MUST CURE THAT COUGH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF BRASSEMAN RICHARDSON.—Upon learning full particulars of the death of Brassemann Richardson, which took place last Friday night before last, it was found that with the exception of the engine and front car, the entire train of about twenty cars passed over his body. It seems the engine and two forward cars had been unhooked from the train with two or three other cars that were to be set off upon a side track. When the cars to be left had been run on to the track where they were to stand, the engine and forward cars backed down to couple with the balance of the train for the purpose of pulling out for Decatur. As the engine and cars came down the man who was to do the coupling saw Richardson on the cars which were attached to the engine, with his lantern, and as he did not see him full, supposed that as he had stepped down between the two cars in question, and had no suspicion of anything being wrong. So he coupled the cars and the train pulled out. The supposition is that the unfortunate man fell between the cars about the time the coupling was made, and that he was so stunned by the fall that he could not raise an alarm, and as the train immediately pulled out, the entire train of twenty cars must have passed over his body. As stated yesterday, the unfortunate man was not missed until the train arrived in Decatur, when an engine was at once sent back to Boddy, where the body was found, as stated.

As to Examinations, I can see no reason to object to them when made use of in the school-room, simply as a means of determination of proper grade for the pupils, or even as a means of stimulation of the pupils to an effort to excel. Examinations certainly are in place. Success should ever be held at a premium, and failure at a discount.

As applied to teachers as a means of determining the question of ability or attainment, they are certainly a necessity.

What other method can judgment that would be satisfactory to all concerned? Trial teaching without pay would hardly meet with universal favor.

As a means of torture, (through abuse,) as an excuse for favoritism, as a means to the end of "showing off" by committee men and superintendents, they are a nuisance and injustice, and should be modified and restrained.

School officers are sometimes unjust, and forget that difference and embarrassment of memory operate against a candidate and allow "crammed" bravado

to sit in high places, as well deserved by modest distinction.

Some questions of efficiency, as well as proficiency, cannot be determined by such methods as "Examinations."

Ability to Govern," "Tact," and many other useful qualifications of the true teacher are not made apparent by them.

Let us hope that injustice and favoritism will decrease as true merit rises to appreciation in all future. Inquisitorial pumping of candidates for certificates, and such non-practical questions as, "How many and what are the border towns of New York?" may be eliminated from the list of interrogatories.

CONTINUED.

The Frazier-Bailey Case Postponed.

There was a large crowd assembled at the court house this morning, in anticipation of the preliminary examination of Frazier, Bailey, Clark and Blackburn before Justice Wood. However, the interested spectators were doomed to disappointment, as the case was continued until Friday morning, upon application of the defendants, who assert that they do not desire to proceed in the absence of one of their attorneys, Mr. Crea, who is out of town. Their other attorney, Hon. A. B. Bunn, was present. The people were represented by State Attorney Buckingham and D. L. Bunn. Frazier and Bailey were not brought from the jail, but Blackburn and Clark entered their appearance, and were released on bail to appear on Friday.

Additional developments are coming to light daily, showing that Allen Travis was not the only victim of the cloth game that Bailey and his pals have been running. To-day it was discovered that old Uncle Jimmie Miller, of Harrisburg township, was enticed into their den some days ago by the promise of a pair of pantaloons, but it does not appear that he lost any money. Others have also been discovered who have either been victimized or had the attempt made upon them. The trial promises to reveal a good deal more deviltry than has been generally known to exist, and it will not be wonderful if some other partners in the business are brought to light. Some fellows appear to be trembling with apprehension.

PERSONAL.

Justice Jones, of Maroa, is a visitor in Decatur to-day.

Capt. Harvey Mahannah left to-day by the 3:30 afternoon train for Kansas City.

He will visit Texas in the course of the summer, and will engage in the cattle business again this year.

Uncle Allen Travis went home this forenoon, after the case in which he is the prosecuting witness was concluded.

The Slavin Combination left by the early train this morning for Springfield, where they give an entertainment this evening.

Mr. M. D. Shrader, of Bloomington, an express agent in that city, is in town to-day. He made the Republican office a call.

BODDY PERSONALS.

Mr. William Jokisch, of Beardstown, has been visiting his brother, Henry Jokisch, near Boddy.

Fred. Baly, of Blue Mound township, who has served his people in the office of commissioner of highways for three years past, is strongly talked of by his neighbors for re-election.

James M. Taylor, clerk of Blue Mound township, was in town to-day, and paid the Republican office a pleasant call.

The infant child of Amos Evans was buried on Sunday.

A young man named Thomas Poe, who left the neighborhood of Boddy a year ago for Texas, came back on a visit three weeks ago, and had the misfortune to have his foot crushed in a railroad accident while on the way, from the effects of which he died last week.

JUST RECEIVED another new lot of spring hats, flowers, etc., and all the leading shades in crevel; also a general assortment of embossed and decoupage pictures. All goods sold at the lowest prices, at M. FALCONER'S, March 18-dlw.

March 18-dlw D. A. MAYF.

No cough or cold however obstinate can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Only 25 cents a bottle, large size 60 cents. Sold by all druggists.

March 19-dlw D. A. MAYF.

Just Received another new lot of spring hats, flowers, etc., and all the leading shades in crevel; also a general assortment of embossed and decoupage pictures. All goods sold at the lowest prices, at M. FALCONER'S, March 18-dlw.

March 18-dlw D. A. MAYF.

No cough or cold however obstinate can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Only 25 cents a bottle, large size 60 cents. Sold by all druggists.

March 19-dlw D. A. MAYF.

Just Received another new lot of spring hats, flowers, etc., and all the leading shades in crevel; also a general assortment of embossed and decoupage pictures. All goods sold at the lowest prices, at M. FALCONER'S, March 18-dlw.

March 18-dlw D. A. MAYF.

No cough or cold however obstinate can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Only 25 cents a bottle, large size 60 cents. Sold by all druggists.

March 18-dlw D. A. MAYF.

Just Received another new lot of spring hats, flowers, etc., and all the leading shades in crevel; also a general assortment of embossed and decoupage pictures. All goods sold at the lowest prices, at M. FALCONER'S, March 18-dlw.

March 18-dlw D. A. MAYF.

No cough or cold however obstinate can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Only 25 cents a bottle, large size 60 cents. Sold by all druggists.

March 18-dlw D. A. MAYF.

Just Received another new lot of spring hats, flowers, etc., and all the leading shades in crevel; also a general assortment of embossed and decoupage pictures. All goods sold at the lowest prices, at M. FALCONER'S, March 18-dlw.

March 18-dlw D. A. MAYF.

Just Received another new lot of spring hats, flowers, etc., and all the leading shades

WABASH

FAST MAIL ROUTE

TO ST. LOUIS - 250 MILES
TO KEOKUK - 100 MILES
Connecting at Union Depot.

St. Louis, Quincy, Peoria and Keokuk.
To and from all Points in

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado and California.

For the best rates, inquire at the Wabash Office, or any of our agents, or at the Wabash Station, in every city and town in the West.

Express Trains of this Line are fully equipped with the latest improved Air Brake.

Wabash's Latest Improved Air Brake.

Wabash's Performance and Comfort, combining speed and economy.

Part of the best Route.

Master Lines

DEPT. NO. 1000

No. 1 Through Express 7:45 a.m.

7:45 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

8:45 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

2:45 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

3:45 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

5:45 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.

6:45 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.

7:45 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

8:45 p.m. - 9:45 p.m.

9:45 p.m. - 10:45 p.m.

10:45 p.m. - 11:45 p.m.

11:45 p.m. - 12:45 a.m.

12:45 a.m. - 1:45 a.m.

1:45 a.m. - 2:45 a.m.

2:45 a.m. - 3:45 a.m.

3:45 a.m. - 4:45 a.m.

4:45 a.m. - 5:45 a.m.

5:45 a.m. - 6:45 a.m.

6:45 a.m. - 7:45 a.m.

7:45 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

8:45 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

2:45 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

3:45 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

5:45 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.

6:45 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.

7:45 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

8:45 p.m. - 9:45 p.m.

9:45 p.m. - 10:45 p.m.

10:45 p.m. - 11:45 p.m.

11:45 p.m. - 12:45 a.m.

12:45 a.m. - 1:45 a.m.

1:45 a.m. - 2:45 a.m.

2:45 a.m. - 3:45 a.m.

3:45 a.m. - 4:45 a.m.

4:45 a.m. - 5:45 a.m.

5:45 a.m. - 6:45 a.m.

6:45 a.m. - 7:45 a.m.

7:45 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

8:45 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

2:45 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

3:45 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

5:45 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.

6:45 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.

7:45 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

8:45 p.m. - 9:45 p.m.

9:45 p.m. - 10:45 p.m.

10:45 p.m. - 11:45 p.m.

11:45 p.m. - 12:45 a.m.

12:45 a.m. - 1:45 a.m.

1:45 a.m. - 2:45 a.m.

2:45 a.m. - 3:45 a.m.

3:45 a.m. - 4:45 a.m.

4:45 a.m. - 5:45 a.m.

5:45 a.m. - 6:45 a.m.

6:45 a.m. - 7:45 a.m.

7:45 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

8:45 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

2:45 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

3:45 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

5:45 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.

6:45 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.

7:45 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

8:45 p.m. - 9:45 p.m.

9:45 p.m. - 10:45 p.m.

10:45 p.m. - 11:45 p.m.

11:45 p.m. - 12:45 a.m.

12:45 a.m. - 1:45 a.m.

1:45 a.m. - 2:45 a.m.

2:45 a.m. - 3:45 a.m.

3:45 a.m. - 4:45 a.m.

4:45 a.m. - 5:45 a.m.

5:45 a.m. - 6:45 a.m.

6:45 a.m. - 7:45 a.m.

7:45 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

8:45 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

2:45 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

3:45 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

5:45 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.

6:45 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.

7:45 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

8:45 p.m. - 9:45 p.m.

9:45 p.m. - 10:45 p.m.

10:45 p.m. - 11:45 p.m.

11:45 p.m. - 12:45 a.m.

12:45 a.m. - 1:45 a.m.

1:45 a.m. - 2:45 a.m.

2:45 a.m. - 3:45 a.m.

3:45 a.m. - 4:45 a.m.

4:45 a.m. - 5:45 a.m.

5:45 a.m. - 6:45 a.m.

6:45 a.m. - 7:45 a.m.

7:45 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

8:45 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

2:45 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

3:45 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

5:45 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.

6:45 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.

7:45 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

8:45 p.m. - 9:45 p.m.

9:45 p.m. - 10:45 p.m.

10:45 p.m. - 11:45 p.m.

11:45 p.m. - 12:45 a.m.

12:45 a.m. - 1:45 a.m.

1:45 a.m. - 2:45 a.m.

2:45 a.m. - 3:45 a.m.

3:45 a.m. - 4:45 a.m.

4:45 a.m. - 5:45 a.m.

5:45 a.m. - 6:45 a.m.

6:45 a.m. - 7:45 a.m.

7:45 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

WABASH

FAST MAIL ROUTE

TOLEDO ST. LOUIS 45 MILES
MICHIGAN CITY 100 MILES
DETROIT 125 MILES
KANSAS CITY 200 MILES
COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA
To and from all Points in
Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas,
Kansas, Texas, Nebraska,
Colorado and California.

"WABASH FAST LINE!"

To and from the East and West in the shortest time by the shortest route. We have the shortest distance between Toledo and Kansas City (200 miles).

All Express Trains of this line are fully equipped with Pullman's Palace Cars, Washington's Newly Improved Air Brake, and New York's Standard Contract.

Agents at Toledo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Quincy, Peoria and Decatur, Illinois.

For further information, apply to

No. 1 Through Express 2:45 a.m.
2:45 p.m.
3:45 p.m.
3:45 p.m.

No. 2 Lightning Express 10:45 a.m.
4:45 a.m.
4:45 a.m.

4 Atlantic Express 10:45 a.m.
4:45 a.m.

Accommodation 10:45 a.m.
4:45 a.m.

The following rates of train will carry passengers with tickets:

Gold Coast 10:45 a.m.
4:45 a.m.

Gold West 10:45 a.m.
4:45 a.m.

St. Louis Division:

Through Express 8:45 a.m.
8:45 p.m.
8:45 p.m.

Fast Line 8:45 a.m.
8:45 p.m.

Fast Mail 8:45 a.m.
8:45 p.m.

Lightning Express 10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.

Atlantic Express 10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.

Accommodation 10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.

The following rates of train will carry passengers with tickets:

Gold Coast 10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.

Gold West 10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WISCONSIN RAILROAD

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1878, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.

1. Toledo 7:25 p.m. 9:10 a.m. 10:45 a.m.

2. Elkhorn 8:45 a.m. 10:45 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

3. Chillicothe 9:45 a.m. 12:30 p.m. 2:45 p.m.

4. Marion 10:45 a.m. 12:30 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

5. Vinton 11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

6. Webster City 12:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

7. Sioux City 1:45 p.m. 3:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

8. Omaha 2:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

9. Denver 3:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

10. Salt Lake City 4:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

11. Ogallala 5:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

12. Cheyenne 6:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

13. Laramie 7:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m. 12:45 a.m.

14. Cheyenne 8:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m. 1:45 a.m.

15. Denver 9:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m. 2:45 a.m.

16. Salt Lake City 10:45 p.m. 12:45 a.m. 3:45 a.m.

17. Ogallala 11:45 p.m. 1:45 a.m. 4:45 a.m.

18. Cheyenne 12:45 a.m. 2:45 a.m. 5:45 a.m.

19. Denver 1:45 a.m. 3:45 a.m. 6:45 a.m.

20. Salt Lake City 2:45 a.m. 4:45 a.m. 7:45 a.m.

21. Ogallala 3:45 a.m. 5:45 a.m. 8:45 a.m.

22. Cheyenne 4:45 a.m. 6:45 a.m. 9:45 a.m.

23. Denver 5:45 a.m. 7:45 a.m. 10:45 a.m.

24. Salt Lake City 6:45 a.m. 8:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m.

25. Ogallala 7:45 a.m. 9:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m.

26. Cheyenne 8:45 a.m. 10:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m.

27. Denver 9:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m.

28. Salt Lake City 10:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

29. Ogallala 11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

30. Cheyenne 12:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

31. Denver 1:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

32. Salt Lake City 2:45 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

33. Ogallala 3:45 a.m. 5:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

34. Cheyenne 4:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

35. Denver 5:45 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

36. Salt Lake City 6:45 a.m. 8:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

37. Ogallala 7:45 a.m. 9:45 p.m. 12:45 a.m.

38. Cheyenne 8:45 a.m. 10:45 p.m. 1:45 p.m.

39. Denver 9:45 a.m. 11:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m.

40. Salt Lake City 10:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

41. Ogallala 11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

42. Cheyenne 12:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

43. Denver 1:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

44. Salt Lake City 2:45 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

45. Ogallala 3:45 a.m. 5:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

46. Cheyenne 4:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

47. Denver 5:45 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

48. Salt Lake City 6:45 a.m. 8:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

49. Ogallala 7:45 a.m. 9:45 p.m. 12:45 a.m.

50. Cheyenne 8:45 a.m. 10:45 p.m. 1:45 p.m.

51. Denver 9:45 a.m. 11:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m.

52. Salt Lake City 10:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

53. Ogallala 11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

54. Cheyenne 12:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

55. Denver 1:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

56. Salt Lake City 2:45 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

57. Ogallala 3:45 a.m. 5:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

58. Cheyenne 4:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

59. Denver 5:45 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

60. Salt Lake City 6:45 a.m. 8:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

61. Ogallala 7:45 a.m. 9:45 p.m. 12:45 a.m.

62. Cheyenne 8:45 a.m. 10:45 p.m. 1:45 p.m.

63. Denver 9:45 a.m. 11:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m.

64. Salt Lake City 10:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

65. Ogallala 11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

66. Cheyenne 12:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

67. Denver 1:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

68. Salt Lake City 2:45 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

69. Ogallala 3:45 a.m. 5:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

70. Cheyenne 4:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

71. Denver 5:45 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

72. Salt Lake City 6:45 a.m. 8:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

73. Ogallala 7:45 a.m. 9:45 p.m. 12:45 a.m.

74. Cheyenne 8:45 a.m. 10:45 p.m. 1:45 p.m.

75. Denver 9:45 a.m. 11:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m.

76. Salt Lake City 10:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

77. Ogallala 11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

78. Cheyenne 12:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

79. Denver 1:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

80. Salt Lake City 2:45 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

81. Ogallala 3:45 a.m. 5:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

82. Cheyenne 4:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

83. Denver 5:45 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

84. Salt Lake City 6:45 a.m. 8:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

85. Ogallala 7:45 a.m. 9:45 p.m. 12:45 a.m.

86. Cheyenne 8:45 a.m. 10:45 p.m. 1:45 p.m.

87. Denver 9:45 a.m. 11:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m.

88. Salt Lake City 10:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

89. Ogallala 11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

90. Cheyenne 12:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

91. Denver 1:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

92. Salt Lake City 2:45 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

93. Ogallala 3:45 a.m. 5:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m.

94. Cheyenne 4:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

95. Denver 5:45 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

96. Salt Lake City 6:45 a.m. 8:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

97. Ogallala 7:45 a.m. 9:45 p.m. 12:45 a.m.

98. Cheyenne 8:45 a.m. 10:45 p.m. 1:45 p.m.